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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

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IN REPLY REFER TO

AGDA (M) (19 Aug 70)

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FOR OT-UT-702212

28 August 1970

SUBJECT: ~~Operational Report~~ Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 29th
Civil Affairs Company ~~Not Valid 30 April 1970~~ (U)

8
1. ~~Actions~~
2. ~~Lessons Learned~~
3. ~~Training~~

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Kenneth G. Wickham

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
29th Civil Affairs Company
APO San Francisco 96349

AVII-CA

30 April 70

SUBJECT: Operation Report-Lessons Learned (29th Civil Affairs Company), Period Ending 30 April 1970, RCS CSFOR-65

THRU: Commanding General
XXIV Corps
ATTN: AVII-GCT
APO 96349

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20310

1. (C) Operations: Significant Activities.

a. The 29th Civil Affairs Company was operational for the entire reporting period (89 days). The unit was engaged in its primary mission of providing civil affairs support to the I Corps Tactical Zone (ICTZ) Senior Advisor for tactical operations and pacification and development. On 9 March 1970, the company was released from assignment to the 1st Logistical Command and reassigned to XXIV Corps. The same date marked the release of the unit from operational control of the Commanding General III Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) and placement of the unit under the operational control of Commanding General XXIV Corps. (Inclosure 1) As a result of these changes in the command and control structure the 29th Civil Affairs Company is now able to accomplish administrative, logistical, and operational tasks with minimum delay and increased efficiency.

b. Due to the magnitude of the refugee and war victim situation in ICTZ, the 29th Civil Affairs Company has four separate numbered platoons attached. These platoons have a combined strength of 11 officers and 18 enlisted men (Inclosures 2 and 3). To accomplish its mission the 15 assigned and attached generalist platoons have been tailored into a headquarters, nine civil affairs platoons, and six civil affairs functional teams (Inclosure 4). Platoons were employed in support of each US

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Division in ICTZ and each province senior advisor (PSA). A liaison element from the platoon in support of the PSA, Quang Tri Province is provided to the Commanding General, 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized). Civil affairs functional teams are employed at company headquarters level with the primary mission of providing professional and technical advice and assistance to civil affairs platoons and supporting the Regional Deputy for CORDS (DEPCORDS) in the development and execution of plans and programs for the pacification and development of ICTZ.

c. As a result of phase III redeployments, the 29th Civil Affairs Company lost seven attached platoons from the 2d and 41st Civil Affairs Companies with a combined strength of 21 officers and 28 enlisted men. This loss of personnel with no corresponding decrease in mission requirements has adversely affected the units capability to provide the desired civil affairs support to MACV advisory Staffs and US Tactical Commanders. To compound the problem, the unit on 15 April 1970, received copies of USARPAC General Orders number 93 dated 19 March 1970, which announced the deactivation of the 52d Civil Affairs Platoon. If this action occurs the unit will lose an additional three officers and four enlisted men. Efforts to obtain revocation of this previously uncoordinated loss have thus far failed.

d. The company was requested to provide a platoon to support the Municipal Senior Advisor of Da Nang City. This action was necessitated by the redeployment of US Naval elements who had furnished civic action and some civil affairs support to the Municipal Senior Advisor. He also desired a team which could provide expertise in the areas of public administration, public finance, and economics. By drawing assets from other elements in support of the DEPCORDS for Region I, the Commanding Officer, 29th Civil Affairs Company, agreed to reactivate the 1st Civil Affairs Platoon and place it in support of the Municipal Senior Advisor to Da Nang City.

e. During the reporting period, ICTZ continued to be a favorable environment for the conduct of civil affairs operations. Minor setbacks were encountered due to enemy attacks on refugee camps and resettlement areas aimed at disrupting the progress of pacification and development. Elements of the 29th Civil Affairs Company were operational in 29 districts, five provincial headquarters, and four US tactical command headquarters in ICTZ. In a meeting on 5 March 1970, the Commanding Officer 29th Civil Affairs Company and the Regional DEPCORDS reaffirmed the concept that civil affairs platoons working in support of province senior advisors would continue to devote primary emphasis towards support of refugee resettlement and return-to-village programs. To facilitate coordination of all refugee activities undertaken by the company in support of CORDS and the Government of Vietnam (GVN) a Refugee Liaison Team was established on 30 March 1970. The team will work with the CORDS Refugee Division and has the mission of establishing and maintaining liaison with CORDS, GVN, and other agencies working in support of refugees. The

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team will also conduct frequent visits to the provinces to obtain and disseminate information relative to refugee assistance. The operational platoons of the company have been engaged in the following major activities in pursuit of the refugee mission: refugee camp upgrading; gathering and updating statistics and data on refugee camps and resettlement sites; inspecting health conditions and the implementation of public health and preventive medicine programs in refugee camps and resettlement areas; coordinating civic action projects in support of refugees; instituting agriculture projects; and coordinating and providing emergency relief assistance for war victims and newly generated refugees.

f. Elements of the company in support of US tactical commands have been primarily engaged in civic action planning and coordinating; coordinating and conducting medical civic action programs; the conducting of surveys and studies for supported G5's and S5's, and providing emergency relief assistance to refugees and war victims. These units have also added increased support to the company's refugee mission by providing advice and assistance to tactical units engaged in support of GVN resettlement operations.

g. Civil affairs platoons also devoted considerable effort to supporting other development programs as directed by the province senior advisors. These activities will be discussed in conjunction with those of functional teams in the succeeding paragraphs.

h. Public Administration: From 1 February to 12 April 1970, the Public Administration Team working with CORDS, Governmental Development Division, was engaged in analyzing the effectiveness of all 1969 Public Administration programs and the analysis and preparation of guidelines for the implementation of the 1970 Village Self Development Program. The team also studied and summarized GVN laws and decrees pertaining to ensuing provincial and city council elections. Visits were made by the team and briefings were conducted pertaining to 1970 plans for the strengthening of local government administration in ICTZ. The Public Administration Team was deactivated on 12 April 1970. This action was taken due to recent personnel reduction in the company and also because it was felt that platoons could function effectively in the area of public administration with minimal assistance from the company headquarters. In the event assistance is required, such would be provided by the company operations section or requested from the CORDS Governmental Development Division. Throughout the corps area civil affairs platoons have been engaged primarily in assisting local GVN officials in the inspection and implementation of the 1970 Village Self Development Program. Attempts are being made to encourage the acceptance of normalized refugees by local village chiefs for participation in the Village Self Development Program and the total political processes within villages and hamlets. Platoons are also continuing their assistance in the training of local village and hamlet officials and the coordinating of transportation from villages and hamlets to the

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National Training Center at Vung Tau. In selected areas throughout the corps area, platoon public administration personnel are collecting data concerning local elections to include number of offices vacant, local political parties, and background information on candidates for office.

i. Survey. The Survey Team was inactivated in February 1970 due to personnel reductions within the unit and also because each platoon and functional team possesses the inherent capability to conduct their own studies and surveys. However, elimination of the Survey Team greatly reduces the capability of the unit to develop questionnaires and survey techniques and conduct corps wide surveys directed by a single manager.

j. Public Safety. The emphasis on public safety during the reporting period has been on improving police activity in villages and hamlets; the construction of barracks for National Police Field Forces (NPFF); the I Corps Traffic Safety Program; corrections and detentions; and advising the National Police Field Forces. Civil affairs personnel at all levels have been attempting to improve the image and civil role of the village police. Village police are being encouraged to establish static posts in and around the village; assist in maintaining law and order; establish early warning and alert systems; conduct propaganda meetings; maintain the village census; and to provide services in the way of first aid to the local population. On 20 March 1970, a Public Safety NCO was assigned to the Public Safety Team for the purpose of supervising the erection of pre-fabricated barracks for NPFF in accordance with plans and specifications and to insure that the Vietnamese District Chiefs are providing the land. During the reporting period the company's public safety supervisors were able for the first time to devote the majority of their efforts toward advising the NPFF both at province and district level. Civil affairs public safety supervisors have advised and assisted in administrative procedures, training, and the planning and conduct of tactical operations. One of the areas in which civil affairs public safety supervisors have been most helpful is in the coordination of joint and combined operations and air and artillery support from US units. Public safety supervisors also accompany the NPFF on tactical operations several of which, particularly in Quang Ngai Province, have met with outstanding results. Efforts are continuing in upgrading the administration and operations of correction and detention centers and jails at both province and district level. Additionally, civil affairs personnel are continuing to coordinate the movement and are escorting prisoners from provincial correction and detention centers to confinement facilities outside the corps area. The Traffic Safety Program for ICTZ is progressing quite favorably at least as far as the administrative requirements are concerned. In February 1970 the Regional Traffic Safety Committee submitted a formal plan for the traffic safety program to the ICTZ Joint Coordinating Council requesting its official recognition. The plan was approved and the Traffic Safety Committee

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forwarded the plan to the Commanding General ICTZ who signed the document on 1 April 1970. The chief of the Public Safety Team has been advisor to the Traffic Safety Committee since its inception in December 1969. In addition, the Team Chief has travelled throughout ICTZ gathering information for use by the Regional Traffic Safety Committee which is charged with the duty of providing traffic safety assistance to the provinces.

k. Education. The Education Team was inactivated during the reporting period primarily because of the reduction in the units personnel strength. Additionally, experience indicated that the Education Team could do little in the way of improving the educational standards in ICTZ due to the lack of GVN priority programs in this area. Civil affairs education coordinators, however, are quite active in the platoons and in the majority of provinces they represent the only US advisory effort in the field of education. The education coordinators continued to assist CORDS and the GVN in programs designed to improve the local education situation. Personnel have been coordinating the repairing and upgrading of educational facilities; expanding the number of schools; providing instructional materials; conducting educational surveys and studies; and teaching English to Vietnamese students and teachers.

l. Economic Development. The Economic Development Team working in support of CORDS, Economic Development Division has been engaged in taking surveys, analyzing data, and writing reports on various sectors of the I Corps economy. One of the first tasks of the team during the reporting period was to formulate a regional price index in an attempt to quantify the 1969 inflation. A survey of the I Corps fishing industry was initiated to provide data upon which to devise programs to modernize and expand the sea fish harvest. At the end of the reporting period data had been obtained from Quang Nam, Thun Thien, and Quang Tin provinces and the city of Da Nang. In conjunction with the fishing survey, the Economic Development Team undertook a survey of the fish marketing system. The 29th Civil Affairs Forestry Advisor travelled throughout Thun Thien and Quang Nam Provinces surveying the potential of the area for the lumbering industry. He also examined sawmill operations and made recommendations for improvements thereto.

m. Food and Agriculture. The Food and Agriculture Team continued its mission of supporting CORDS/GVN programs for agriculture development in ICTZ and providing civil affairs platoons with technical advice and assistance. The chief of the team has travelled extensively throughout the corps area concentrating on assessing the agricultural situation at district level and making recommendations to civil affairs district teams and MACV advisory personnel as to how the agricultural potential of the area could be fully exploited. During these visits it was found that advisory personnel are sometimes poorly informed as to CORDS/GVN programs and needed technical information in the area of agricultural development. To help alleviate this condition, the Food and Agriculture

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Team Chief is preparing an agriculture guide designed to furnish advisors with technical information and sources of support available for agriculture projects. The booklet should be ready for distribution during the first part of May 1970. The Food and Agriculture Team monitored the progress of sorghum and vegetable demonstration plots within the corps area. The vegetable production survey conducted by the Food and Agriculture Team and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) 10th Political Warfare (POLWAR) Battalion is now in the analysis stage. Once evaluated, the survey should provide valuable information upon which to formulate concepts for improving vegetable production in the region. One of the most significant events of the reporting period was an agriculture training course conducted by the 10th POLWAR Bn for agriculture NCO's of that unit. The course is designed to familiarize these personnel with improved agriculture methods and techniques which can be used in ICTZ. The Food and Agriculture Team Chief participated in the training by teaching selected classes. The team chief has also been advising the commanding officer and the agriculture officer of the 10th POLWAR Bn on ways for improving rural agriculture in ICTZ. In each of the platoons supporting province senior advisors and the platoon in support of the Americal Division, there are civil affairs agriculture coordinators. These individuals are officers with professional or technical training in agriculture or related fields. In several of the provinces they also serve as CORDS agriculture advisors. Platoon agriculture coordinators have been advising GVN Agriculture Service Chiefs as well as local farmers on the utilization of: improved methods of farming; improved seed varieties; modern farm machinery and implements; improved breeds of swine; fertilizers; and insecticides. A combined effort between the US Special Forces, civil affairs platoons, and the Vietnamese Agriculture Service is underway to establish a model farm at the Special Forces B-Detachment Headquarters at Chu Lai. Originally conceived by the Special Forces B-Detachment S5, the purpose of the farm is to provide the Quang Ngai and Quang Tin Agriculture Service Chiefs with a farm that can be used as a model training and research facility for animal husbandry, crop production, and fishery. The farm will, at first, be used to train Civilian Irregular Defense Group personnel from the highland districts, and it is hoped it will be later used as a training center for all farmers of both provinces. The Agriculture Coordinator of the 6th Civil Affairs platoon will provide technical advice for the project.

n. Public Health. The public health activities of the company during the reporting period centered around a multiplicity of activities all directed toward improving the health situation in ICTZ. The mobile refugee health teams were active during the reporting period and visited targeted refugee camps treating individuals infected with intestinal parasites, lice and other vermin, dermatoses, and anemia. Civil affairs medical specialists in Quang Ngai and the Chu Lai area of Quang Tin Province have become deeply involved in establishing medical facilities and public health programs in orphanages and convalescent homes and in upgrading the service of local dispensaries. The civil affairs medical

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specialist in support of the Americal Division has been instrumental in identifying Vietnamese in need of artificial limbs, coordinating their treatment, and escorting them to facilities in Quang Ngai where artificial limbs can be obtained. MEDCAP activities are being coordinated and conducted by civil affairs medical specialists in all provinces. In Quang Ngai Province, the civil affairs public health team has assumed the mission of developing a program for venereal disease detection and treatment. Phase I of the program which was completed during the reporting period involved the selection of proper forms for patient records, the writing of an SOP and the gathering of essential and pertinent information concerning venereal disease in Quang Ngai Province. Medical specialists are now in the process of completing Phase II which includes the meeting of important Vietnamese and US officials to explain the magnitude of the venereal disease problem in Quang Ngai Province; to make them aware of the purpose of the program; and to obtain cooperation in program implementation. Phase III of the program will include the actual initiation of the program in Vietnamese medical facilities with US advisory support and Phase IV will be the complete operation of the program with no advisory support or assistance. The Unit Public Health Officer completed his tour of duty on 1 April 1970, and as of the end of the reporting period a replacement had not been received; consequently the Public Health effort of the unit is without the necessary direction, supervision, and guidance which could be provided by the Team Chief.

c. Civilian Supply and Transport. During the reporting period there were several major changes in the functional area of civilian supply most of which came as a result of III MAF relinquishing control of ICTZ to XXIV Corps. The primary change was caused by the loss of funds which were available to the Civilian Supply Team when it functioned under the G5, III MAF. The United States Marine Corps Reserve/Civic Action Fund and the US/Free World Military Assistance Forces Civic Action and PSYWAR Fund were used to purchase various kits such as carpentry, agriculture, resettlement etc., from CARE Inc., and on the open market. Neither of these funds were replaced by XXIV Corps thereby limiting the ability of the Civilian Supply Team to replenish its supply of kits once existing stocks were exhausted. In addition to the loss of funds, the changeover from III MAF to XXIV Corps presents the possibility of the Civilian Supply Team losing its primary source of supplies which are furnished by Project Handclasp, a U.S. Navy activity. From 1 February to 9 March 70, the Civilian Supply Team received \$4,000 US worth of CARE Kits and 150,000 \$VN worth of commodities purchased on the local market. Additionally shipments of Project Handclasp goods were secured in the amount of 87 pallets. From 1 February to 30 April 1970, the team processed fifty-five requests for civilian supplies. Of those approximately 60% were for medical supplies; 20% assorted kits; and the remainder for miscellaneous items. Supplies were delivered throughout the corps area on a bi-weekly basis. At the end of the reporting period over 1500 line items were available for issue from the warehouse.

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2. (C) Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluations, and Recommendations.

a. Personnel.

(1) Adaption of Enlisted Personnel to Civil Affairs Assignments.

(a) OBSERVATION: Enlisted personnel assigned to civil affairs units are frequently incapable of performing civil affairs duties.

(b) EVALUATION: In over nine months of observation only two enlisted replacements assigned to this unit have had any prior civil affairs experience or training. For the remainder of the personnel it was their first encounter with civil affairs and they had no idea as to what civil affairs operations entail. Consequently, they were somewhat apprehensive about their assignment and the older NCO's, especially those with medical and military police specialties, almost immediately wanted to transfer to units whose operations were familiar to them. There are no provisions within the Army MOS structure for enlisted civil affairs specialists nor are courses offered at the US Army Civil Affairs School for enlisted personnel. It is assumed that enlisted personnel trained in their basic MOS and who are assigned to civil affairs units will be capable of adapting themselves to civil affairs operations. Experience has indicated that this is not always true. In addition to being qualified in their basic MOS, civil affairs enlisted specialists must be able to work in a harmonious manner with local national military and civilian officials, and the consequences of their actions and judgements may have far reaching effects. Even though enlisted replacements upon assignment to this unit are interviewed and given orientation training, there is no way of knowing whether these individuals will adapt themselves to civil affairs operations until they are given an opportunity to function in operational platoons. The majority of enlisted personnel manage to satisfactorily adapt to civil affairs assignments; however, those that fail to do so contribute nothing to the mission of the unit and are only filling TO&E slots which could probably be filled with qualified individuals.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS:

1 That consideration be given to establishing an Enlisted Civil Affairs Training Program in CONUS and that individuals who complete this training be programmed as replacements for operational civil affairs units.

2 That provisions be made for establishing MOS special qualification identifiers for enlisted personnel with civil affairs training who have performed satisfactorily as civil affairs enlisted specialists.

b. Intelligence. None

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c. Operations.

(1) Operational Control of Civil Affairs Platoons.

(a) OBSERVATION: The placing of civil affairs platoons under the operational control of province senior advisors and tactical commanders does not contribute to the uniformity and consistency of civil affairs operations.

(b) EVALUATION: The current MACV concept pertaining to the employment of civil affairs units places civil affairs platoons under the operational control of province senior advisors and US tactical commanders. As each advisor or commander has his own concept of civil affairs operations, priority missions, and policies, civil affairs platoons are performing divergent operations and frequently are tasked to perform duties not within the realm of civil affairs. More important is the fact that the placing of civil affairs platoons in an OPCON role negates the influence that the civil affairs company commander has over the operations of his subordinate units. Department of the Army doctrine states that it is the mission of a civil affairs commander to plan, advise, conduct, and supervise military contacts with civilians so as to produce the greatest contribution towards the accomplishment of the military mission. It further states a commander delegated authority to conduct civil affairs operations will normally exercise that authority through a single civil affairs command consisting of a headquarters unit and its subordinate units and teams. It is believed that the placing of civil affairs platoons under the operational control of supported commanders is not in conformance with approved Army doctrine.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That in the interest of uniformity, consistency, and continuity of plans, policies, and operations, civil affairs platoons be employed in direct support of province senior advisors and tactical commanders as experience has proved this to be the best method of employment.

(2) Redeployment of Civil Affairs Units.

(a) OBSERVATION: The recent strength reduction of the unit has curtailed its ability to provide adequate civil affairs support throughout ICTZ.

(b) EVALUATION: As a result of Phase III redeployments, the 29th Civil Affairs Company lost seven attached platoons and is currently scheduled to lose another one effective 25 June 1970. In both instances the affected civil affairs commanders were not informed of any prior plans for the deactivation of their units, nor were they offered an opportunity to justify why their units should be retained. Often the magnitude and importance of civil affairs operations are ignored or overlooked. As gains are made on the tactical side more opportunities for social,

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economic, and political development are offered and it is in these areas that civil affairs units are most effective. Elements of the 29th Civil Affairs Company add depth to and work in support of CORDS/GVN plans and programs to strengthen the roots, functions, and capabilities of the Government of Vietnam and the viability of its national life in ICTZ. Civil affairs personnel work with local Vietnamese officials at all levels in public administration, education, youth affairs, agriculture, social welfare, and public safety. Many of the programs and activities in which civil affairs units are engaged will have to be abandoned if any further reductions occur in the strength of this unit. It should be remembered that the ability of the Government of Vietnam to respond effectively to the needs of its people will be as important as military achievements in determining the success or failure of our pacification and development effort.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That the remaining civil affairs units in the Republic of Vietnam be among the last US units selected for redeployment.

d. Organization. None

e. Training. None

f. Logistics.

(1) Delay in Receipt of Radios.

(a) OBSERVATION: From the date of this units arrival in Vietnam to the present time, only 38% of its authorized radios have been received.

(b) EVALUATION: Elements of the 29th Civil Affairs Company operate in some of the most isolated and insecure areas in ICTZ. For this reason alone the necessity for radio communications to civil affairs platoon headquarters and to supported units is imperative as it would provide a communications medium through which to report emergency information and to relay information of intelligence or tactical value. The company and its attached platoons are authorized a total of 45 radios. Up until January 1970, the unit had only 9% of its authorized allowance. In January 1970, 7 radios were received, however they were of little value as they were minus antenna mounting brackets which are essential for installing radios in vehicles. In February 1970, the unit received 6 radios from the 41st Civil Affairs Company. The unit currently has on hand 17 out of the authorized 45 radios. Radios have constantly been on requisition and numerous requests have been made as to their availability and to explain the necessity for such items. Additionally radio shortages have consistently been reported on monthly operational readiness reports. It seems that in a period of almost 4 years, radios could be obtained from some source for issue to this unit.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That radios be provided this unit in order to

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preclude unnecessary loss of life or damage to equipment as a result of an inability to communicate in emergency situations.

g. Communications. None

h. Material. None

i. Other. None

David W. Lacy

DAVID W. LACY

LTC ADA

Commanding

4 Incl
1. Comd and Con Rel
2. ~~TOE Org of 51st CA Plt~~
3. ~~TOE Org of 52d, 53rd, 54th CA Plt~~
4. Org of 29th CA Co for Ops

CF: 2-HQ USARPAC ATTN: G POP-DT
3-HQ USARV ATTN: AVHCC-DST

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AVII-GCT (30 April 1970) 1st Ind

SUBJECT: Analysis and Evaluation of Operation Report - Lessons Learned
of 29th Civil Affairs Company for Period Ending 30 April 1970

DA, HQ, XXIV Corps, APO San Francisco 96349

11 JUN 1970

TO: Commanding General, USAEW, APO San Francisco 96375

1. (U) The OMLL for 29th Civil Affairs Company has been reviewed by this
headquarters in accordance with AR 525-15.

2. (U) Comment follows: Reference item concerning Delay in Receipt of
Radios, page 10, para 2f(1); radios have been and still are in short supply
in USAEW. At present they are USAEW command controlled items and as such
all issues are controlled and monitored by USAEW.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



PAUL W.
CPT AGC
ASST AG

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AVHGC-DST (30 April 1970) 2d Ind

SUBJECT: Operation Report-Lessons Learned (29th Civil Affairs Company),
Period Ending 30 April 1970, RCS CSFOR-65

Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96375 24 JUN 1970

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT,
APO 96558

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 30 April 1970 from Headquarters, 29th Civil Affairs Company and comments of indorsing headquarters.

2. (C) Comments follow:

a. (C) Reference item concerning "Operational Control of Civil Affairs Platoons", page 9, paragraph c(1): concur. Coordination has been affected by HQ, USARV with the appropriate MACCORDS agencies, recommending that civil affairs units be employed in direct support of tactical units and provincial advisory teams. The assignment of missions to the civil affairs company is controlled by MACV. This recommendation should be submitted through MACCORDS channels. Unit has been so advised.

b. (C) Reference item concerning "Redeployment of Civil Affairs Units", page 9, paragraph c(2): nonconcur. These units are being used in advisory role to support MACCORDS instead of US Army units. If the CA companies' capabilities are required by MACCORDS, they should initiate action to increase the MACCORDS JTD by that number of spaces. Actions have been taken by this Headquarters to insure that units supporting US Army tactical units are the last to be selected for redeployment. Steps will be initiated in the future to insure units are advised of draw downs. No action by DM or USARPAC is recommended.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



Clark W Stevens Jr.

Assist.
Assist.

Cy furn:
XXIV Corps
29th CA Co

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GPOP-DT (30 Apr 70) 3d Ind (U)

SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 29th Civil Affairs Company for Period
Ending 30 April 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

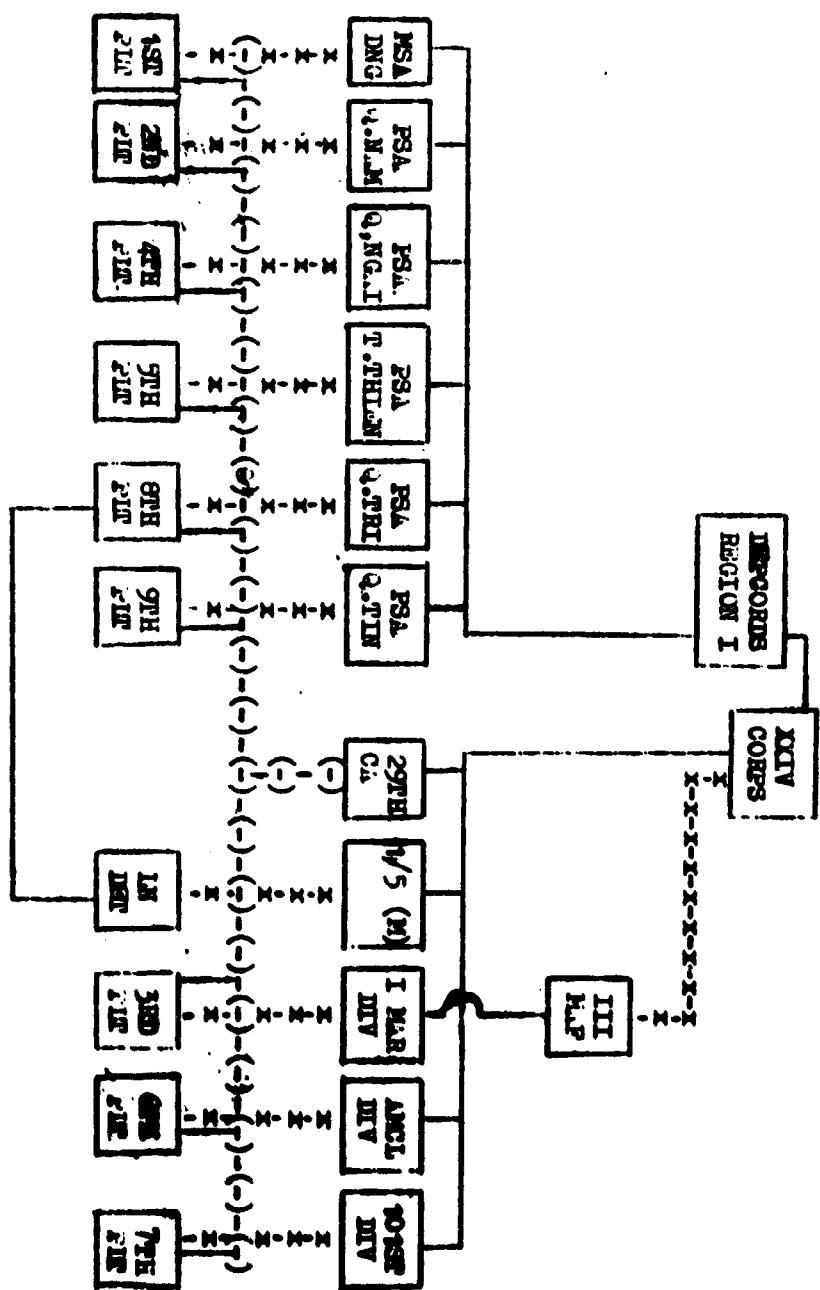
HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 **20 JUL 70**

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the
Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

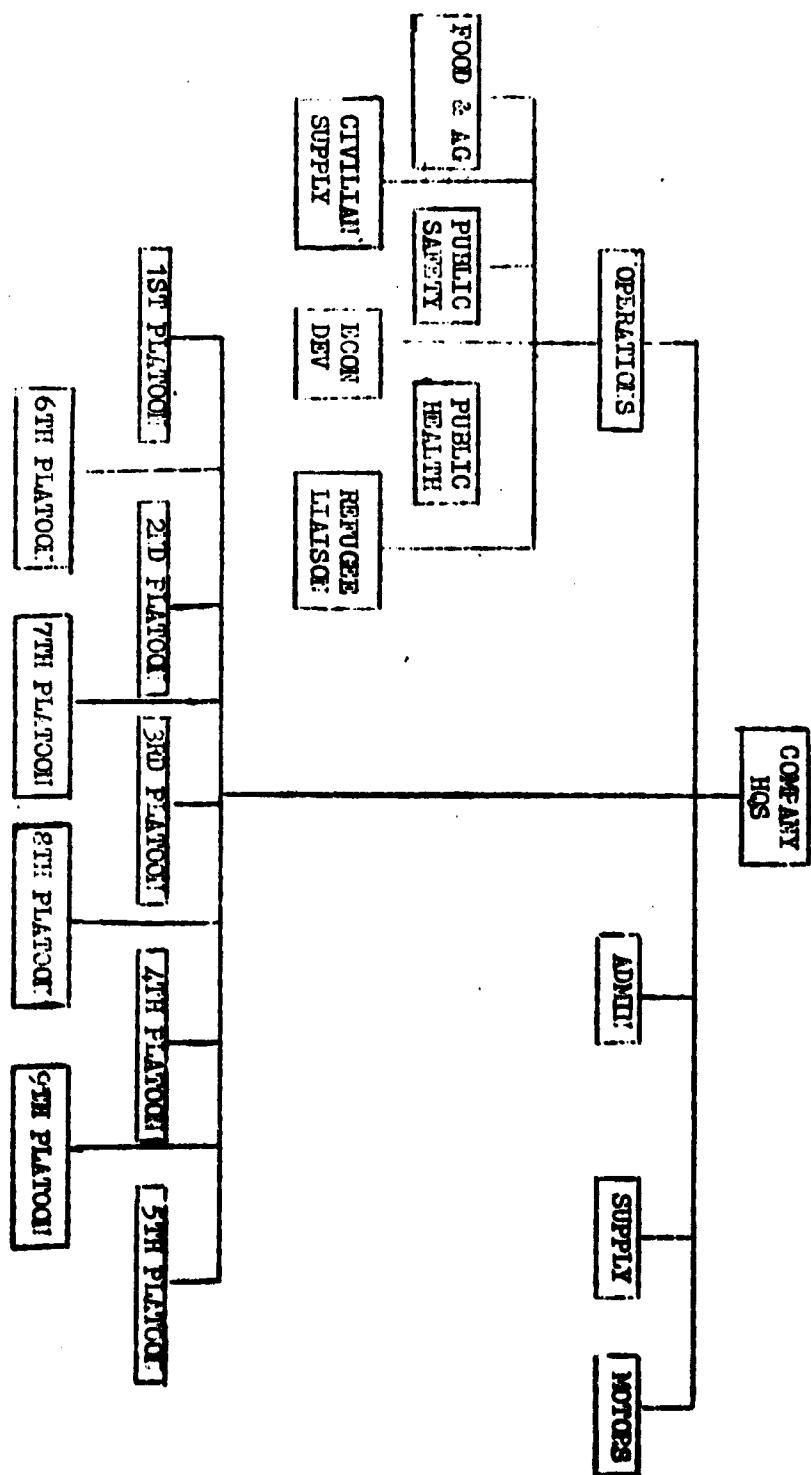
This headquarters concurs in subject report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:


L.H. O'FARRELL
CPT, AG
Asst AG



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